THE ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS DESTROYED.

THOROUGH SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864. Illinoien writes as follows:

CITY POINT, Monday, Dec. 12, 1861. Warren's expedition destroyed the road to within ter miles of Weldon. The cavalry found Weldon strongly It is stinging cold here this morning. All the shoal parts of the river are frozen, and a very short continuance of such weather would close it en Fifteen Miles of the Welden Railrond Detirely. Gen. Hill followed the expedition back, showing that he has not gone after Sherman.

Gens Legan and Hon, E. B. Washbarne have been

Opecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864. T. C. G. sends the following:

HDQRS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday night, Dec. 11, 1664.

The expedition under Major-Gen. Warren, which left camp on Wednesday morning last, marching southward, s now homeward-bound, after having fully accomslished, notwithstanding the inelemency of the weather the results intended. The troops bivouse to-night near Hopkinsville, eighteen miles distant, and to morrow burg. will witness their triumphant return to their former

ain or hall having fallen daily at least several hours out of the twenty-four. Had the weather been favorable, put a stop to it by destroying the railroad as far south other cooperative movements of even greater importwhich would have made glad the hearts of the expectant started South on the Jerusalem road, the cavalry taking lovalists of the North; but as it is, we have every cause to feel highly gratified with the result.

advance was sounded before daybreak on Wednesday, and in a few minutes after the column comosed of Gregg's cavalry leading the advance, the Fifth Mott's Division of the Second were tramping igh the rain down the Jerusaban plank-road to ward the former site of Freeman's Bridge, across the pontoons were taken up, and the column started, leaving

Keeping the Jerusalem Plank Road until near the Notioway the column then filed to the right, reaching the river at about dark. The stream was quickly pon coped, and before morning troops, artiflery and train sere over, and the bridge had been removed.

Having as yet met with no opposition, the command early on Thursday morning, moved South to Sassex use, taking the road to Jarrati's Station on the Weidon Railroad, seven or eight miles South from the large railroad bridge across the Nottoway.

GREGG'S CAVALRY SKIRMISH WITH THE FNEMY. Soon after leaving the Court-House the enemy's cavdry slightly resisted our advance, which pushed or driving the enemy before them across the Nottoway. Here a brisk little skirmish took place, the enemy having by this time discovered our designs with eference to the bridge, resulting in the withdrawal of the enemy from the immediate vicinity of the river.

Our loss in this affair was four killed and fifteen or Nettoway Bridge destroyed and the enemy's cavalry

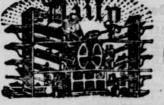
disposed of, Gen. Gregg at once commenced the destruction of the railroad bridge, which was soon rambling beneath the flery element.

The bridge was a wooden structure, over two red feet in length, and only with the outlay of consider-able time and expense can it be replaced. The work of destruction commenced, soon after noon the infantry arrived at the railroad, and immediately deployed along it for the purpose of tearing up the track.

The work was entered upon with an infinite amoun of sest and the ties and rails torn from their bed, were by the application of fire soon rendered usolers. Some a rods of track would be uplifted intact and buried down the embankment by a regiment or brigade. Dry brush and fonce rails were then applied and when enfliciently heated the iron rails were easily twisted and bent, by squads deteiled for that purpose.

Continuing southward to Jarratt's Station, twelve

New-York Tribune.



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too late, as it had already been accomplished

of the Meherren River, &c.

respondence of the Amochited Press.

well as the results attained.

south side for the night.

The weather to-night is very cold with high winds.

HOORS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 11, 1864

ed to be accomplished may the given to the public, as

vision of the Second Corps, were detailed to effectually

At daylight on Wednesday morning the column

On arriving at a point 10 miles from Petersburg, they

they reached the Nottaway River, and the command at

once commenced crossing. They bivonnexed on the

At half past seven o'clock on Thursday morning the

a cavalry detachment to pick up stragglers and return

On reaching a point two miles beyond Sussex Court

where the Weldon railroad crosses the Nottoway.

between our cavalry and the advance of the infantry

but were soon routed with slight loss on both sides.

About noon a small force of the enemy made a dash i

Hear a cavalryman was found who had evidently

een murdered and stripped of everything, even to his

and continued on to Jarrett's Station, bivouscking at

On Friday morning an early start was made, and in

the afternoon the advance reached a point near Hicks-

ford, where the enemy were found to be in some force,

and having a battery in position, with strong works on

After the position had been examined an attack wa

works and the difficulty of approaching them, particu

Therefore it was determined to carry the line of

works on this side and destroy the depet, which was

During this charge Col. Sargent of the First Massa-

Troops were seen moving into position at this point

in the morning started on their return, reaching Sus

followed and endeavered to annoy our rear-guard, bar

sex Court-House and halting there Saturday night.

each time they were driven back with loss.

eemed impracticable, on account of the strength of the

that place on Thursday night.

both sides of the Meherren River.

chusetts is said to have been killed.

larly with artillery.

necessfully done.

freezing.

as Hicksford, and if possible that station also.

tions taken to guard against surprise, may be attributed

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14. 1864.

the measure of success which crowned the enterprise. The troops at Hatcher's Run returned vesterday after oun from their post of observation, taying met no considerable body of the enemy. THE ENEMY PUZZLED THIS TIME.

Although Hill's Corps left our front on the same day ARMY OF THE SPENANDOAH, Dec. 9, 1864. that Warren started, the Rebel chiefs were doubtiess Everything remains quiet in front of this so sorely disappointed that they failed in this instance army, which finds its chief employment now in building every c at least to anticipate Warren's movement. They eviits comfortable quarters for Winter, and attending to lently expected another attack upon the Southside the usual camp routine and drills. The weather for two and had made the necessary preparations for its days has been growing colder, until we are no longer defense. When our true object became apparent it was dubious as to the presence of Wheter. To-day ice makes in the sun. Wood is the chief article of necessity next to food, and warm ares in close cabins are needed to protect the soldiers from the severity of the The animals are comfortably provided for in stroyed-The Bridge ever the Nottasheltered nooks and warm hillsides, where booths of River Destroyed-The Rebels cedar-boughs shelter them from the piercing Winter found to be in Atrong Force near Hicks-All supplies and forage are hauled from Stevenford-Strong Rebel Works on both sides son's Depot, a distance of seven to eight miles only-a

creat improvement on Martinsburg. An order of Col. Edwards, commanding the post at Winchester, just issued, directs that all officers and The movements in this Department which soldiers domiciled or boarding with secesh families in that place shall immediately leave, and find quarters we been in course of execution the past few days

have finally been developed, and now the objects intend- with Union people. The occupation of Winchester by our forces, most of the towns in Virginia, has thus far been a bene-It was known that the enemy were procuring large fit to scores of families whose natural protectors have applies for their troops by way of the Welden Railroad gone into the Rebel lines or are serving in their armies Stony Creek, whence they were wagoned to Peters | as officers or soldiers. Taking officers to board they are thus wholly sustained by supplies drawn directly from our Commissariat, so that not the officers slone eing able to effectually stop the Rebel operations, the but the whole secesh community are provided for out of The weather during the movement has been execusable. Fifth Corps with Gregg's cavalry, and the Third Di- Uncle Sam's store-house by goods purchased at the Cov

In one aspect the order will be a relief to some of the disloyal class. It is not an unusual custom here as else privates, to exchange their "protection" and "Christian example" to the families of Rebels as an equivalent for comfortable quarters, and those little attentions diverged from the road about a mile to the right, when from the young ladies so agreeable to desolate and homekes youth. The carrying out of the order-a thing, it must be admissed, of difficult execution-will nock into pi many sung little arrangements of comfort for the Wirter.

The best laid plans of mice and men, Gang oft' ance."

If any advantages are to accrue to the people from Unionists, and not Robels, should be the re-House some cavalry were encountered and driven back cipients of their favors. John Wesley's discipline, one other salutery and scriptural inspirations, reonired that his followers should-do good unto the are of the household of faith.

Elizabeth L. Comstock of Michigan, whose man in every State are so well known, yesterday paid a visit callroad by burning the bridge across the Nottaway. to Sheridan Hospital, Winchester, and addressed to the wounded and convairscents an impressive and mos comforting discourse. She was listened to with great exention, and her remarks evidently made a deep, may it be hoped, lasting impression upon the hundreds wh heard her.

They are Discharged on the Ground that

the Court has no Jurisdiction. MONTREAL Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864. The case of the St. Albans raiders was reopened to-day before Justice Coursal. The court-roots was well filled with spectators. The appearance of the

At the commencement of the proceedings, Mr.

as though they had just arrived, and the fire from the objected that the Court had no jurisdiction. He denied in tote his Honor's right to sit there at all on this in-Rebel batteries soon after showed that they had been Mr. Derlin said that after having granted a

a month, they had now met to hear evidence for the doonse, not to listen to a legal argument, The troops exmped in the vicinity for the' night, and After a few words from the Court and fro

Johnson, Q.C., Mr. Kerr was allowed to go into the argument as to the jurisdiction of the Court in the pre-The Robel caralry and a small body of their lafantry

After some discussion between the counsel, the Cour-

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH

Honor to besitate before he finally ordered the liberation of the prisoners.

Mr. JOHNSON (Q. C.) arose and said that both those who represented the United States and those w

estigated.

The Court here said that Mr. Derlin had understood
The Court here said that Mr. Derlin had understood

the judgment right. The prisoners were discharged in every case before him.

Mesers. Kerr. Abbott and Lafamme, counsel for the prisoners, objected to any calling in question of the

Mr. Rose, connect for the United Stater, wished to speak. He said he did not intend to call his Honor's indgment hat delivered in question.

The court declined to hear forther, saying that if he had no right to arrest these men on one charge, as he held that he had not, then neither had he a right to detain them on any others. These men had been arrested on magistrates' warrants, upon his own and then on motion of the police; and now, when his bonor's own jurisdiction was called in question became his warrants were null and void, he asw that he had been mistaken, and it was the duty of every British judge, on finding that, to rectify his errors. The court therefore ordered that the prisoners be immediately discharged, and was prepared to insert the responsibility of its own act. he prisoners be immediately of its own not, red to ineur the responsibility of its own not, planes again broke forth in the Court, but it was i instantly checked.

I have a few moments the prisoners walked through the a few moments the prisoners walked by a few of their

In a few moments the prisoners walked through the court-room, and were congratulated by a few of their equaintances, and when they emerged from the build-ing a few voices were raised in something meant to be cheer. They then separated, looking pleased at their nlargement, and the crowd at once separated.

PROM THOMAS'S ARMY.

The Situation Around Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Sunday Night, Dec. 4, 186 No battle to-day, but of sharpshooting a little, and of cannonading a plenty. Perhaps a dozen, not more, have bee killed and wounded along the fines.

more, have bee killed and wounded along the lines.

THE FONTOON BRIDGE.

Early in the morning, somewhere between one and three o'clock, cannounding was heard on our extreme right by people whose duties or timidity kept them awake. At the office of the post commander I was told what it meant, and what came of it, and state it on that authority. The Rebels ladd a pontoon bridge across the Cumberland, six miles from Nashville, and 600 of them went over on it. Suddenly a bisck ungainly body puffed up the stream and went right through the bridge, and belehed forth from and flame on both sides of the banks. There were apparently about 6,000 Rebel infantry at the point, prepared to follow their contrades. They did not cross. Neither did the 600 come back. They were gobbled up by our casalry. 600 come back. They were good

A rumor prevails that Hood has been reënforced by a part of Price's army, but the chief of Gen. Sherman's staff, who approves or "permiss" all telegraphic news, does not believe it. His theory is that Hood will probably attack as, and that he is the worst bamboriled man in Tennessee to-day. Maybe, and perhaps not. A distinguished New-York paper remarks that Hood's name can hardly be spoken without provoking a length. Out here, people hardly see it in that light, or know where the laugh comes in. I do not believe in that policy which consists in disparaging or ridicating an enemy. The true way, it seems to me, is to give the enemy all the credit they deserve, for whatever skill or strength they show, and still have confidence enough in one's own cause to have no unmanly fear of the reslut of ne's own cause to have no unmanly fear of the resist of

flet with them.

d Hood succeeded in breaking
thin, he would have destroyed our army there. For
thin, he would have destroyed our army there. For
the gainst the scales trembled in the balance." Yes,
said a brave officer who witnessed the battle,
the balance." It is in some sert
impirity to overlook each facts and ener at a for. If
the both breaking the balance of the battle,
and force around Nushville, he seriously threatens
the balance of the balance of the battle,
and force around Nushville, he seriously threatens
the balance of the

OUR ADVANTAGES.

There is no doubt that our army is nearly double numbers to our forces that fought at Franklin.

monitors here.

We cannot be flanked—we need no transportation either for foresc, provisions, quartermasters stores or ammunition. A quartermaster in high position is formed me that our supply of ammunition here is literally to be estimated by acres.

One green troops can fight behind breastworks as

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

command.

Nashville is fearfully and wonderfully muddy—such und as the most vivid New-England imagination will fail to picture. Only seeing or remembering is believing how muddy a city can be when it tries in deadly carnest. Nashville is filled with refugees who fied from before Hood's war path. He is conscripting every male between 15 and 60 wherever he goes. I hope our flowerment will instantly retailed by acizing a few thous-

such impertinences as pigs, cattle, corn and hay. They are said to be converting "intelligent sympathizers with the Richellion at these camp meetings into loya "Constitutional Union men," with wonderful expe

"Constitutional Union men," with wonderful expedition.

If Hood, or whoever he is that continueds the insurgents, does not attack Nashville, he will try to flank it and enter Bouthern Kentucky—another region that needs such a scouring and acounging as our troops never have given, and never will give it, until compelled to do so by necessary. If the nation is to be a truly great and united nation, Kentucky must get such a punishment before the war ends as will teach her to be decent and civil for half a century to come, as she has never yet been since the Rebellion broke out. I am not in the habit of using slamp phrases in my conversation, but if Hood gets into Kentucky I shall be sorely tempted to utter the army word of joy and congrarulation and contestiment—"Bull 1"

But Model of the contestion of the contestiment—"Bull 1"

urdang under instantion the insurant telegrated than the insurant telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to be a truly great and united national telegrated to the insure and truly to be a truly great and united national telegrated to the property of the proper

No Change at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1864. The situation is unchanged. No advance has been made by the Union troops as yet. Grapevine intelligence states that an advance was to have been made to-day, but some skirmishing transpired on the Harding pike, and several guns were dislodged from Fort Negley. No results are reported. The slippery state of the ground renders locomotion impossible, and hostilities will be postponed until a change of weather

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Gen. Lyon Across the Cumberland River-He is Moving Toward Hopkinsville-Breckinridge to Re-enforce Hood. LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 12, 1864.

The Rebel Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberand River with his command day before yesterday, at been out between that place and Charleston.' Yellow Creek, about twenty miles below Ciarksville His force is reported to be about 2,360. When last heard from he was moving toward Hopkinsville, Ky., and threatening that place. If be attacks, the garrison being small, it will be compelled to fall back to a stronger and more proximate point.

Breekinridge's position seems to be in doubt. A loyal rentleman, whose trustworthiness is vouched for, says he is at Sparts, Tenn., with about \$0,000 men. This gertleman speaks of what he knows, and the facts indicate that Breckinridge intends to reenforce Hood, and, if possible, reach the main Rebel army, but the position of our troops under Stoneman and Burbridge indicates that he will have difficulty in forming a junction with

Brenking Up Contraband Trade at Ross obe Island-Commissary Stores Destreyed. . PORTRESS MONBOY, Monday, Dec. 12, 1861.

The expedition which left Norfolk on the 3d ustant, composed of the U. S. gunboat Chicopes and the 85th New-York regiment, commended by Lifeut. ol. Win. Clark, for the purpose of breaking up the entraband trade, suspected for a long time as taking agents on Roanoke Island, has met with encouraging necess. Col. Clark, with a portion of his regimen marched for several inties into the interior of Hartford their army, and capturing and destroying a large camp whole force returned in safety to Roanoke Island on the 6th instant, having

SHERMAN AT SAVANNAH

HE IS IN LINE OF BATTLE BEFORE THE CITY.

The Great March Ended.

NO BATTLE YET.

Official Dispatch.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

To Maj. Gen. DIX, New-York: The Richmond papers of yesterday report Gen. Sherman at Bloomingdale, 15 miles from Savannah, on Satarday. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as will be seen by the following telegram from Gen. Grant, to be in line of battle not five miles from Savannah:

"Crry Pont, Va., Dec. 13, 1864 "Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Richmond papers of to-day contain the follow-

" The Richmond Dispatch says: 'Sherman is near Savannah-probably not five miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so or make for the coast south-east of the city. It is very certain he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon.

" Later .- A telegraphic dispatch from below Charleston states that Sherman was in line of battle (we will not say where), confronted by a strong Confederate force.' "Another paper states, 'There has been no

direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend that the wires have "U. S. GRANT." The severity of the weather has prevented

important movements by either side at Nashville. Nothing of importance is reported to-day from the Armies of the Potomac, or of the Shenan

LIDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Poster's Movement. BALTDORE, Toesday, Dec. 13, 1866. The Charleston Mercury of Dec. 6 contains the

"From the Savannah Railroad we have received as definite intelligence of any further fighting on the coast. We hear, however, that the enemy is quite active in that quarter. His main demonstration will probably be next made against Cossahatchie, while, by feints at Pecotaligo and Grabamaville, he will endeave to divide our forces and distract the attention of our officer."

FROM THE PACIFIC STATES.

California Memenger to Washingto Heavy Bains Organization of Nevada State Government.

SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10, 1864. The Presidential Electors have chosen J. G. McCullum messenger, to carry the vote of California to Washington.

Heavy rains have temporarily checked miners operat ng in this State and Nevada, which has depr mining stocks. The Nevada State Government was inaugurated on

the 5th inst. The Legislature meets on the 13th, and will elect United States Senstors.

The short is because the emission research of the control of the c